

## **Indicator 14.6.1**

### **Indicator Name, Target and Goal**

**Indicator 14.6.1** Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

**Target 14.6** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

**Goal 14** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

### **Definition and Rationale**

#### ☐ Definition

Progress the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

#### ☐ Concepts

“international instruments” covered by this indicator are as follows:

- The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UN Fish Stocks Agreement)
- The International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU)
- The 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)

- The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance (VG-FSP)
- The FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (Compliance Agreement)

#### ○ Rationale and Interpretation

IUU fishing undermines national and regional efforts to conserve and manage fish stocks and, as a consequence, inhibits progress towards achieving the goals of long-term sustainability and responsibility as set forth in, inter alia, Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Moreover, IUU fishing greatly disadvantages and discriminates against those fishers that act responsibly, honestly and in accordance with the terms of their fishing authorizations. This is a compelling reason why IUU fishing must be dealt with expeditiously and in a transparent manner. If IUU fishing is not curbed, and if IUU fishers target vulnerable stocks that are subject to strict management controls or moratoria, efforts to rebuild those stocks to healthy levels will not be achieved. To efficiently curb the IUU fishing a number of different international instruments have been developed.

Therefore, this indicator is based on an implementation of the different international instruments that combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing).

This method is align with the global metadata provided by FAO.

### **Data Sources and Collection Method**

The data is chosen from three of the five questions on small-scale fisheries of the CCRF questionnaire.

### **Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations**

#### ○ Computation Method

The indicator is calculated using five variables, which are given respective weightings for the final calculation.

**Variable 1 (V1)** - Adherence and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

**Variable 2 (V2)** - Adherence and implementation of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement

**Variable 3 (V3)** - Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU

**Variable 4 (V4)** - Adherence and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

**Variable 5 (V5)** - Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance

Depending on the status of Japan on the adherence and implementation of the above-mentioned instruments, an indicator value between 0 and 1 is scored. Each variable is given a weighting, which takes into consideration the importance of the instrument in combating IUU fishing as well as the overlap between the instruments. The variable weightings are as follows:

Variable	Weighting*
V1	10%
V2	10%
V3	30%
V4	30%
V5	20%

○ Comments and limitations  
N/A

### Data Disaggregation

N/A

### References

N/A

**Custodian Ministries of Data**

Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**Custodian Ministries of Related Policies**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**International Organizations**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)